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PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1976

## Aid for Italy Seen

### Fight on Inflation Agreed at Summit

By Hobart Rowen

RADIO BEACH, Puerto Rico, June 28 (WFP).—Leaders of nations wound up a two-day economic summit meeting this morning with a declaration emphasizing "our common aim of avoiding a wave of inflation."

The declaration put inflation at the top of the economy list, a victory for the host of the conference, President

operative section of the wind-up declaration dealing with economic growth was a tough statement, paralleling last week's communiqué by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, which stressed the virtues of slowing down economic growth.

But the summit declaration was less specific than the OECD on the impact of a moderate growth policy on unemployment. The OECD said plainly that this policy would mean that "restoration of full employment... (would) take a number of years."

Meanwhile, without mentioning the name of the country, the heads of state approved in principle a multibillion-dollar aid package for Italy, with conditions that will force "belt-tightening" according to U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon. The same austerity measures would be demanded of other international borrowers in the same situation.

Details Not Clear  
The details of the aid package to Italy were still fuzzy here tonight. But Mr. Simon indicated that Italy would be allowed to borrow on a "super-tranche" basis from the International Monetary Fund. A tranche, or borrowing, has certain conditions attached to it.

A super-tranche would require a great deal of austerity from the Italians, both in terms of budget control and monetary policy.

Mr. Simon stressed that whatever help the Italians get will force them "to put their house in order." He said that "to provide temporary short-term loans in the absence of proper policies is just throwing money down the drain."

On the key issue of this summit, the management of the current expansion so that it does not degenerate in another inflationary bust, the declaration said this "will call for an increase in productive investment and for partnership among all groups within our societies."

That will involve acceptance of "a restoration of better balance in public finance, as well as of disciplined measures in the fiscal area and in the field of monetary policy, and in some cases supplementary policies, including incomes policy."

The reference to "incomes policy" is to direct wage-price interventions, such as the British "social contract" experiment, which trades extra income tax cuts for union acceptance of a 4.5-percent wage increase.

President Ford repeated last night that the summit was a success. He said that the summit was a success. He said that the summit was a success.

King Hussein came to Moscow with the announced intent of negotiating with the Kremlin for an air defense system which Jordan has been unable to buy from Washington. According to U.S. reports, a tentative deal to sell Jordan 14 Hawk anti-aircraft batteries from the United States fell through when Amman was unable to finance the \$650-million asking price.

Some Western observers speculated that King Hussein went to Moscow to pressure the United States into easier terms. But the King also made it clear before arriving that he would accept no political strings to any Soviet sale.



MEETING IN SHIRTSLEEVES—Leonid Brezhnev and Marshal Tito talking together on the day before a summit conference of European Communists opens in East Berlin.

## Communist Congress Opens Today

### Brezhnev and Tito Hold Talks in East Berlin

BERLIN, June 28 (AP).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and President Tito of Yugoslavia conferred in East Berlin today on the eve of the opening of the Communist Congress, which Marshal Tito is attending for the first time in nearly 20 years.

The East German news agency ADN said they had a "friendly meeting" about the conference, world peace and future cooperation between the two nations that have had cool relations since Yugoslavia took a path independent of Moscow in the late 1940s.

"The meeting took place in a hearty and friendly atmosphere," ADN said.

The Yugoslav Communists have stayed away from European Communist congresses since 1957 on the grounds that the sessions were subservient to Moscow. But they announced Friday that they would attend this congress opening tomorrow because the final draft of the conference document did not endorse Soviet hegemony over the Communist movement.

The Russians also faced with independent stances by parties in Italy, France and Spain—apparently agreed to eliminate the phrase "proletarian internationalism" from the document as the price for having the conference held and to get the 84-year-old Marshal Tito to attend.

The phrase had been judged over the years as giving the Soviet Union the guiding role in world Communism.

Mr. Brezhnev was reported to have been scheduled to go to Yugoslavia this spring on a fence-mending mission but the trip was canceled.

Marshal Tito and Mr. Brezhnev arrived in East Berlin yesterday.

Official reports on his talks with President Nikola Pivovarov contained only generalities about the "friendly and businesslike atmosphere."

King Hussein and leaders of his delegation declined to grant interviews during the visit to Western newsmen.

Meanwhile, there was no let-up in the week-old offensive against two Palestinian refugee camps on the eastern side of Beirut, and Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud planned to go to Beirut today to discuss a cease-fire. The former President Camille Chamoun, whose militiamen are leading the attacks on the camps, said in a broadcast

## Wins 61% of Portuguese Vote

### Eanes Calls His Election Mandate for Law, Order

LISBON, June 28.—The President-elect, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, said today that his overwhelming victory in the Portuguese voting yesterday was a clear mandate to restore law and political stability to the nation.

"It is a mandate for democracy, for a state of law in Portuguese society," Gen. Eanes said at a news conference. "The letter of the law will never again be a dead letter."

"The minority must respect the will of the majority," the general added.

Final unofficial results showed that Gen. Eanes had won 2,997,416 votes, or 61.54 per cent. Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, a populist, finished a distant second with 783,392 votes, or 16.62 per cent; Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo was third with 892,382 votes, or 14.56 per cent, and Octavio Pato, the Communist candidate, was last with 385,371 votes, or 7.58 per cent.

Turnout of 75.7  
Voter turnout was 75.47 per cent and no major incidents were reported during yesterday's voting. Portugal's first free presidential election in 50 years.

Gen. Eanes, 41, who was promoted from lieutenant colonel and made army chief of staff last November after organizing the suppression of a leftist military revolt, said his new administration would crack down on unconstitutional political action, on attempts to stage coups and counter-coups. He indicated that new laws to control labor unrest might be used but gave no details.

Gen. Eanes emphasized that political stability is his administration's prime goal after two years of turmoil following the armed forces revolt that ended the country's 48-year-old rightist dictatorship.

As for the far-left forces backing Maj. Carvalho, Gen. Eanes said: "If they act outside the laws, we will act according to the situation."

Minorities' Obligations  
He said that Communist and far-left minorities in their strongholds of the south, as well as rightist separatists on the Azores and Madeira archipelagos, would no longer be able to act with impunity.

The president-elect warned foreigners living in Portugal that they, too, would have to respect the law. A large number of Latin Americans and persons from elsewhere in Europe have been tied up in land seizures by the Communists and extreme leftists in some sections of the country.

Gen. Eanes also said that he would honor his two-election pledge to appoint Socialist party chief Mario Soares as Portugal's new premier. He endorsed Mr. Soares' position that the new Cabinet should include only Socialists and independents, despite the fact that his presidential candidacy was supported by two center parties.

This would mean a minority government run by the Socialists, who polled 24 per cent of the vote in parliamentary elections two months ago.

Mr. Soares has defended his position as being justified by his own reputation by a majority president. Asked how he would respond if



Gen. Antonio Eanes

the Communists loosed a wave of strikes to protest their exclusion from the government, the general said he would "act democratically as the situation demands," making it clear that the government's program must be respected.

Gen. Eanes is to take office next Monday, succeeding President Francisco de Costa Gomes. Under the unusual Constitution, the premier and his Cabinet

will run the country day to day, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, much as the prime minister and Parliament operate in Britain. The president, however, has the power to declare a state of emergency for 30 days, dissolve the Assembly, dismiss the premier, veto decrees of the Cabinet, and, subject to overriding veto bills of the Assembly. Potentially, then, the president is far from a figurehead and much like the president of France.

Advice and Consent  
In most of his actions, the president must act with the approval and advice of the Council of the Revolution, a group of military officers appointed by the armed forces.

The existence of the council persuaded many Portuguese politicians that the system would not work unless the president were a military officer respected by other officers. Gen. Eanes was the choice of most officers.

Voters on the Atlantic archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira yesterday chose deputies for 43 and 41-man regional assemblies, respectively.

In both, the Popular Democrats won by large margins, trailed by the Socialists and Center Democratic Social party.

Still Under Terrorist Threat  
Hijacked Plane Is in Uganda; Passengers, Crew Disembark

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 28.—Hijacked identified as Palestinian extremists allowed 236 Air France passengers and crew to leave their plane today but kept them in custody at Entebbe Airport. The hijackers made some unspecified demands and threatened to blow up the Airbus airliner unless they were met.

Air France officials in Nairobi said that the hijackers presented Uganda officials with demands written in Arabic. They said that

the demands were not known, pending their translation. Uganda said only that the Palestinians would make their intentions known at due course. There was no official report of any progress in efforts to free the captives.

The official Uganda radio, reporting the hijackers' threat, urged Ugandans to stay away from the airport and any risk action that might provoke the Palestinians.

The government said that the hijackers insisted that Ugandan security officers stay at least 50 yards away from the plane. The passengers, including about 80 Israelis and at least nine Americans seized with the plane yesterday, were reported in good condition and not panicking.

Diplomats said that negotiators led by Ugandan President Idi Amin and French Ambassador Pierre Renard persuaded the Palestinians to let the passengers and crew leave the aircraft and rest in a transit lounge, where they were fed but remained under their captors' control.

Uganda Radio broadcast a long statement by the hijackers, identifying them as members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a radical group that broke off from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The hijackers' statement said, "The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine seized the plane to declare war on France."

"The hijacking is the first by pro-Palestinian terrorists against an airliner of France, which has maintained good relations with Arab states and supported Palestinian liberation."

The statement also attacked Israel, denouncing what it called reactionary regimes in Egypt and Syria and appealed to revolutionaries everywhere to unite to liberate the world.

Neither airline nor government sources disclosed the number of the hijackers or the nature of their weapons. There was no comment by Marshal Amin, who has frequently offered military help to the Palestinians against Israel.

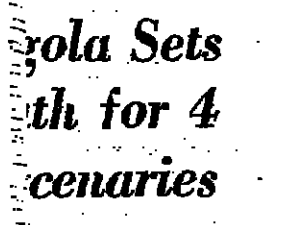
French Foreign Ministry spokesmen in Paris said that the hijackers were "four or five men speaking both Spanish and Arabic."

Entebbe Airport remained open to normal flights, although it was reported under heavy military security.

The hijacking began last night, a few days after the Airbus took off from Athens on a flight from Israel to France. The hijackers forced the plane to refuel in Libya.

They headed for the Sudan but Sudanese authorities reportedly refused to let them land. The plane arrived before dawn at Entebbe, Uganda's international airport on the shore of Lake Victoria. It had only a half-hour's fuel reserve in its tanks.

PFLP Denies Guilt  
BEIRUT, June 28 (Reuters).—A spokesman for the PFLP today said that his group had nothing to do with the hijacking.



Costas Georgiou

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## Tribal-Factional Causes Cited; 50 Deaths Noted

## Clashes Admitted in Rhodesian Rebel Camps

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 28.—Black African guerrillas training for an expanded war in Rhodesia have started killing each other in a series of internal clashes, officials attending an Organization of African Unity meeting said today.

At least 50 guerrillas have been killed in fighting at a training

camp at Iringa in Tanzania since the start of the month, sources said at the annual OAU meeting. In a speech to the conference, Willie Musururwa, publicity secretary of the Rhodesian African National Council, warned: "We are at a critical stage in which our human potential itself is being gravely depleted—not on the battlefield of the struggle but

in the wild quest for elusive unity."

"The tribalistic drive of a section of the army has been accentuated, resulting in grave problems," he warned.

Mr. Musururwa said the fighting had broken out in the "third force."

The "third force" contains guerrillas from the ANC faction led by Joshua Nkomo and the wing led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Mr. Musururwa belongs to Mr. Nkomo's group.

Recently, Mr. Nkomo held unsuccessful constitutional talks with Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Ian Smith. Bishop Muzorewa's faction opposed the talks.

Some conference sources said there was also fighting at another camp at Magoa in Tanzania, involving guerrillas of the Karanga tribe enrolled in the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU and the Zimbabwe African People's Union, until December, 1974, the two main fighting forces in Rhodesia.

Tribal Subgroups  
ZANU draws its allegiance from the Mashona tribe in Rhodesia while ZAPU is supported by the Matabele. The Karanga tribe is one of the several tribal subgroups making up the Mashona. In December, 1974, ZANU and ZAPU agreed to merge under Bishop Muzorewa's aegis, but unity broke down in August after the failure of the talks between Mr. Smith and the ANC aimed at reaching a constitutional settlement.

South Africa continued to come under attack at the OAU meeting today and the delegates, meeting in committee, decided to recommend that the OAU Council of Ministers inform the Arab League that the Arab oil embargo against South Africa was being lifted. It was also recommended that the ministerial council call on the league to tighten its control on the oil companies violating the embargo.

A conference spokesman named these firms as the U.S. Caltex and Gulf companies and the Anglo-Dutch Shell company.

## New Zealand Determined

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 28 (UPI)—Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said today that New Zealand was sending a team to the Montreal Olympics and "that's it"—despite a threat by black African nations to boycott Olympic events in which New Zealanders compete.

A boycott threat made by the OAU yesterday is a matter for the African nations and the International Olympic Committee, Mr. Muldoon said at a news conference.

The OAU issued its threat to protest New Zealand's sending a rugby team to South Africa last week.

## Ex-Aide in Cairo Is Imprisoned in '65 Torture Case

CAIRO, June 28 (UPI)—A Cairo criminal court has sentenced Salah Nasr, former director of intelligence, to 10 years in prison at hard labor after convicting him on charges of ordering the torture of a journalist in 1965.

Mustafa Amin, co-founder of the newspaper Al Akhbar, brought the case against Nasr, 59, and two former deputy directors of intelligence, Hassan El-Din and Youssif El-Gharar. The court acquitted the two co-defendants.

The court found Nasr guilty of having ordered Mr. Amin to be tortured following his arrest in July, 1965, on charges of spying for the United States. Mr. Amin received a 15-year jail term but was pardoned by President Anwar Sadat in April, 1974.

Nasr was fired immediately after Egypt's defeat in the 1967 war with Israel and was subsequently tried along with other senior officials for plotting to overthrow the late President Nasser. He was convicted and received a life term in August, 1968. But Mr. Sadat ordered his release in 1974 for health reasons.

## Seychelles Get Independence; Plan Neutrality

VICTORIA, Seychelles, June 28 (Reuters)—The Seychelles ended 163 years of British colonial rule tonight as the scattered Indian Ocean islands became independent.

The British flag was lowered at midnight and a republic proclaimed for this group of 92 islands.

James Mancham, 36, chief minister under the old colonial administration and leader of the Democratic party, became President.

The leader of the rival United party, Albert Rene, is Prime Minister of a coalition government linking the two political groups.

In the face of increasing great-power rivalry in the Indian Ocean, Mr. Mancham has pledged that his country—spread over 150,000 square miles of ocean and with a population of 50,000—will remain neutral in foreign affairs.

The policy is friend to all and enemy to none," he has said.

Heavy rain and strong winds today failed to restrain excitement. Victoria, the capital, was decorated with colored lights, palm fronds and triumphal arches.



AND NOW, FIRE—Southern Brittany, scorched by drought, was hit by a brush and forest fire over the weekend. Several farmhouses in the Vannes region had to be evacuated.

## EEC to Aid Drought-Hit Cattle Producers

BRUSSELS, June 28 (UPI)—A \$70-million plan to help drought-stricken cattle producers in the European community was announced here today by the European Commission.

The European Economic Community will provide subsidies to take 80,000 tons of beef off the market and put it in private storage during the next few weeks.

The drought has sharply reduced the amount of feed available for cattle in the community, thus forcing farmers to sell animals that they would ordinarily keep at this time of the year.

While the EEC move may have a beneficial effect in the short term, the long-term prospects are poor since the best now stored will have to be put back on the market later in the year when slaughtering will be high.

Hottest Paris Night  
PARIS, June 28 (UPI)—Paris

suffered the hottest night in the history of the city's 103-year-old weather service yesterday as the absolute minimum was 73 Fahrenheit (22.8 centigrade), officials said.

London had its hottest June night in 26 years. The official temperature at the weather center in central London did not go below 72 F (22.2 C) last night.

Both cities reported temperatures in the low 90s again this afternoon.

## Mexican Nominee's Campaign Moves at Fast, Efficient Pace

By Marilee Simons

ENSENADA, Mexico, June 28 (UPI)—A plane swooped down blowing clouds of confetti into the summer morning, three hands simultaneously played different tunes while a row of trucks and buses blasted their horns, frightening the horses that had formed a welcoming line since dawn.

Jose Lopez Portillo, the next president of Mexico, was coming to this town in Baja California. As in almost 1,000 other towns, villages and hamlets he has visited, his campaign stop turned into a full-scale popular fair.

Rattles, bells, shouts of "Viva," and applause added to the cacophony as "El Candidato" walked up to the newly built outdoor podium, waved and got ready to listen to speeches prepared for him.

This exuberant political festival is part of the transfer of power that takes place in Mexico every six years. It is the election campaign of the chosen presidential candidate. With numerous speakers making suggestions, complaints or petitions and, above all, praising the candidate, it often seems as if the country is campaigning at him.

Spontaneous as the excitement may appear here and at every other stop, it was meticulously prepared by a well-oiled government instrument called the Institutional Revolutionary party (PRI).

On July 4, when Mr. Lopez Portillo, 56, is elected president unopposed, the party machinery will have provided Mexico's sixth civilian ruler in a row. Although the president-to-be is handicapped by the incumbent, in this case Luis Echeverria, one of the PRI's principal tasks is to legitimize him by mobilizing the population to vote. This is not easy in a country where perhaps two-thirds of the people do not participate in economic or political life.

The efficiency of the PRI as instrument of mobilization and control is a reason for Mexico's almost 50 years of political stability, a record in Latin America. Endowed with almost unlimited official funds and able to draw on government manpower, the "ministry of elections," as some jokingly call the PRI, has once

## Accused Absent At Swiss Trial

BASEL, June 28 (AP)—Stanley Adams, former employee of the Swiss chemical giant Hoffmann-La Roche, was absent today at the opening of his trial for economic espionage.

The 42-year-old Maltese-born Briton is accused of having given the Common Market Commission company documents on controversial business practices in past sales of the firm's vitamins to European wholesalers.

Court president Peter Dettwiler ruled at the opening session that all parts of the trial dealing with the charge of economic espionage will be held in camera. The trial is expected to end Friday.

## Yugoslav Vice-Consul Escapes Murder Bid

DUESSELDORF, June 28 (AP)—Yugoslav Vice-Consul Vladimir Topic escaped an assassination attempt today. Two suspects have been arrested, the police reported. It was the second attack on a Yugoslav diplomat in West Germany this year.

The police said a man approached Mr. Topic, drew a pistol and fired several shots. Mr. Topic, uninjured, ran into a nearby garage. Later both suspects were arrested in central Dusseldorf. The Yugoslav consul in Frankfurt, Edvin Zedov, was shot and killed Feb. 7.

## Vote 'Victims' In Italy Get Compensation

ROME, June 28 (AP)—About 400 incumbents who were not re-elected to Parliament have received compensatory good news—they will receive what amounts to dismissal indemnity.

Each will receive, according to length of service, 5 million to 10 million lire (\$8,000 to \$12,000).

The money comes from a fund set up by parliamentarians who contribute 40,000 lire a month for colleagues who fail to win re-election. They call it the "re-insertion" fund, presumably for hardship in acclimatization to "normal" life.

## Summit Line On Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

guage from the declaration, in a final statement of his own that warned that the "unsustainable economic expansion" everyone wants "cannot be achieved in the context of high rates of inflation."

On another major topic at this summit, how to deal with the poor nations' demands last month at the Nairobi United Nations meeting for a \$2-billion "common fund" to build "buffer stocks," the seven heads of state reached no agreement.

"Buffer stocks" take commodities off the market when prices fall sharply and are available at moderate prices at times of shortage.

Disparity Unresolved  
The U.S. hope had been to reach a common position on "North-South" problems, but the great disparity in views here apparently could not be bridged.

For example, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the United proposal "would not help the countries genuinely in need." But British Prime Minister James Callaghan spoke at closing ceremonies of the need "to return to first principles, especially the stabilization of earnings, so that countries relying principally on one commodity don't peak in one year, then hit a decline. That's important socially and politically."

The United States and West Germany took the strongest positions in pinpointing inflation rather than unemployment as the major economic problem, with unexpectedly strong backing from the French.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said, according to a French spokesman, that "combating inflation must have priority over unemployment." Japan, Great Britain and Italy took the opposite view.

Police, Youths Clash At Swedish Resort  
BORGHOLM, Sweden, June 28 (Reuters)—Police clashed with several hundred youths at a camp ground near this Baltic island town yesterday and arrested more than 100 of them.

Dozens of young persons were taken to the hospital with minor injuries after the fighting, which began last night when a youth was arrested on charges of drunken driving. A police car was overturned in rioting that followed.

## Strike Shuts Irish Banks

DUBLIN, June 28 (UPI)—The four major commercial banks in the Irish Republic closed today after employees refused to call off their nationwide strike for higher pay.

Jose Lopez Portillo

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## News Analysis

## Giscard's Visit to U.K. Opens Way to Resolution of Conflict

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

LONDON, June 28 (NYT)—The first visit to this country in 16 years by a French President ended last week with expressions of mutual goodwill but without agreement on the specific issues that divide Britain and France.

At the same time, the two nations established machinery that should help them talk about their differences, and that alone was enough to make President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's trip a modest success in the eyes of officials on both sides.

The main achievement, announced in a joint declaration, was a decision by Prime Minister James Callaghan and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to meet once a year, alternately in Britain and France. The first session will take place in the fall so that it will come well before Britain assumes the presidency of the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers Jan. 1.

In addition, the countries' foreign ministers will meet annually and contact between other senior officials will be encouraged. This will include meetings between defense ministers, even though the French remain outside the integrated command of NATO.

Strained Relations  
The visit had been regarded with some apprehension by the British. For reasons of personality as well as politics—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, for example, never enjoyed warm friendships with either the late President Georges Pompidou or Mr. Giscard d'Estaing—relations between the two nations have been strained.

Accordingly, the British did their best to make their visitor feel at home. Only four hours were scheduled for working sessions in four days. The rest was devoted to pomp and circumstance.

The French President's most constant companion was not Mr. Callaghan but Queen Elizabeth. She welcomed him at Victoria Station, accompanied him to the home-drawn state luncheon, was his host for lunch and dinner at Buckingham Palace and took him to Covent Garden for a gala performance of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing responded, generously. He remanded a combined session of both houses of Parliament that France and Britain had developed largely by opposing one another, quoting the 16th-century poet Philip Sidney: "That sweet enemy, France."

"Winds of Change"  
But he said that "winds of change" were now blowing the two countries together, and added that the countries must "move ahead into times when they will be able, without ulterior motives, to do what they really always wanted to do: to come closer together, to understand each other, and to make."

Yet if, as the Christian put it, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had "opened the door to a successful marriage," they remained any number of "lovers' quarrels" ahead. If left unresolved, they could threaten the larger objective of developing a common European approach to international problems.

One immediate but important point of conflict involves fishing rights. The British, whose fishing industry is having, even exclusive rights to their own shores. The French oppose such restrictions as do other European nations.

Dependence on Imports  
Another divisive issue is energy. Here again the British want protection, arguing that their heavy investment in North Sea oil will be vulnerable unless a minimum selling price can be established. Here again the French have shown little interest in Britain's fears.

Conversely, Britain, a nation heavily dependent on imports, would prefer a free market in agricultural products, to help its own consumers. The French are defenders of the Common Market's joint agricultural policy and its network of price supports.

There are also differences in attitude toward direct elections to a European Parliament—the British would move more cautiously—and the development of a common European foreign policy, toward which the British would move more rapidly.

But the same official admitted, echoing Mr. Giscard's comments in Paris, that problems between the two nations must be thrashed out either can begin to behave constructively within the community. He said he is the regular meetings now planned would improve prospects for resolving two-way differences.

Spanish Pol Say 71%-73% Back Divorce  
MADRID, June 28 (NYT)—In a poll, where almost one million within the Catholic Church, two of three polled here last week reported they would support a 70 per cent vote in favor of legal divorce.

Once again, a laborer's divorce is expected to be an increasingly hot issue in as political freedom wider groups opposed to church influence said more latitude campaigns on this and other issues affecting daily life.

An internal sociological group known as Forum said 71.6 per cent of a sample of several thousand personally in favor of legalizing divorce. A government agency reported 73 per cent in favor of approval of legal divorce, sex, education and economic status. In general, the younger the person, the more favorable was to divorce. High school graduates recorded the highest percentages in favor while men more favorable than women.

Among persons who described themselves as "very good Catholics," the percentage in favor of divorce dropped to 51.5, with most 80 per cent of those in favor to religion were in. However, an overall 85 per cent were against divorce in the of couples with young children.

Civil Marriage  
According to Spanish law, marriage within the Catholic Church is obligatory when at least one of the contracting parties is Catholic. Almost all Spaniards are baptized Catholics. However, it is possible to marry civilly, declaring oneself no longer a member of the Catholic religion. This is said to be a frequent choice in Barcelona among people with a leftist, anticlerical ground. In either case, it is expected to increase as a result of the divorce law.

St. Lawrence Spread by Storm  
THOUSAND, IRLAND, June 28 (AP)—About 100 of the oil spilled on a stretch of the St. Lawrence has been removed but a stormy Saturday night will likely stir up the oil and force work start clearing over again in sections.

U.S. Coast Guard spokesman Michael O'Brien said yesterday that the storm last night distributed some of the oil in new areas that previously been off limits and re-located areas that had been cleaned. About 300,000 gallons of oil spilled from a barge struck a shoal off Wellfleet, Mass. near here Wednesday.

Nine Dead in Swedish Crash Of a Freight Train, Rail B  
STOCKHOLM, June 28 (UPI)—At least nine persons were killed in southern Sweden today when a freight train smashed head-on into a commuter rail bus.

It took more than 10 hours for two steam cranes to reach the scene and to begin clearing the two freight locomotives from the twisted wreckage.

The crash was one of Sweden's worst railroad disasters, officials said. The toll is expected to mount.

The police put the death toll at seven so far and the Swedish Broadcast Corp. said that in addition, a conductor and a bus engineer were "reported injured and believed dead."

34 Are Injured  
Twenty-four persons were injured in the crash, 15 of whom were taken to area hospitals. Two of those were hospitalized. Police said there were between 60 and 75 travelers aboard the

## Paris Car Theft Is Eye-Opener

PARIS, June 28 (Reuters).—Thieves who took a container from a parked car presumably could not believe their eyes when they looked into it—staring back were six more human eyes.

Police said the car belonged to the director of a French eye bank.

## Giscard Receives Soviet Rebuff

MOSCOW, June 28 (Reuters).—A Soviet commentator yesterday dismissed a call by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France for less hostility in the East-West battle of ideas and insisted there could be no lull in the struggle.

Georgi Dedyants, political observer of the Communist daily Sovetskaya Pravda, also warned France against turning back toward the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The commentator, writing on French-Soviet relations, said the rightist French press had been particularly active recently in slandering the Soviet Union and praising political dissidents here.

This could only be explained at times of successful developing French-Soviet ties by the fact that "the ideological struggle is not dying down and cannot do so, no matter how much some politicians harp on the need for 'ideological détente,'" he said.

## Vote in Algeria Backs Charter

ALGIER, June 28 (Reuters).—Algeria's new constitutional charter was approved by 98.5 per cent of those who voted in yesterday's referendum, the Interior Ministry announced today.

The huge "yes" vote in a record turnout of 91 per cent of the 7.5-million electorate represented a big vote of confidence in the government of President Houari Boumedienne. The charter lays down the principles for creating a socialist system in Algeria and maintaining Islam as the state religion. A new constitution, drawn up on the basis of the charter, will be put to a vote later this year. There will also be elections for a National Assembly and for a president.

## 1. Your father's advice.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

AP.

AP.



News Analysis  
Poll Shows Ford as Strong  
in South and West as Reagan

## Poll Shows Ford as Strong in South and West as Reagan

By James M. Naughton

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT). President Ford would be at least as strong a Republican presidential nominee in the South and West as would Ronald Reagan, according to the latest national survey of voter attitudes by The New York Times and CBS News. The survey also showed that the election would be held today, many Carter, the apparent Democratic presidential nominee, did swamp either Republican or Democrat by a margin of about 2 to 1.

West, the survey showed that Mr. Ford had substantially widened a lead in popularity among Southern Republicans in the last month, a period marked by the President's widely advertised search for an alternative to court-ordered busing as a means to desegregate public schools. The poll findings most relevant to the intense contest for the Republican nomination were those suggesting the scope of the division that it had created in the party.

A Broader Split  
While earlier Times-CBS surveys of voters in Republican primaries had indicated that a third or more of each candidate's partisans might defect if the other won the nomination, the new nationwide survey pointed toward an even broader split. Among Republicans identifying themselves as supporters of Mr. Reagan, 30 per cent said that if Mr. Ford won the nomination they would vote for Mr. Carter and 20 per cent said they would not vote at all.

Among those who said that they backed Mr. Ford, 31 per cent said that if Mr. Reagan were nominated they would defect to Mr. Carter, and 25 per cent said they would not participate in the Nov. 2 election. The magnitude of the potential defections in the fall campaign could compel the President and Mr. Reagan to give serious consideration to joining forces on a Republican ticket.

"I hate to say it," said a well-placed Ford campaign official, "but Reagan is beginning to make sense as a Ford ticket." Although they emphasized that their assessment of a ticket containing the President's rival was somewhat premature and that they had not discussed the matter with the President, Mr. Ford's political advisers said grudgingly in interviews that the ticket had some advantages. "Reagan is going to come so close" to winning the nomination, a Ford associate said, "He is a good campaigner and he does have a lot of support in the West."

The West is the region where Mr. Carter failed to win a Democratic primary and, based on Times-CBS polls and others, has the least substantial following. The prospect of a ticket combining the two rival factions in the party might be enough to persuade uncommitted convention delegates to align themselves with Mr. Ford, a presidential aide said.



IN THE SWIM—Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter challenged newsmen to join him in a 'farm pond' he planned to drain in Plains, Ga., his hometown.

## FBI Data Indicate Awards Asked for Burglar Agents

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT).—The FBI office in New York City recommended commendations and cash incentive awards for a team of six bureau agents who carried out 15 illegal burglaries of the Socialist Workers party's offices in the city in 1964 and 1965, according to bureau documents made public yesterday.

The documents praise the six agents for "constant alertness, swift reaction, sound judgment and great discretion" in obtaining information about the party and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance, from "highly confidential sources of information."

"The agents involved were extremely careful to make these contacts in such a manner as not to embarrass the FBI," reported the recommendation, dated June 28, 1965. "As a result of the outstanding accomplishments obtained through the meticulous work performed by the agents involved, it is recommended that incentive awards be granted."

Names Deleted  
It was not known whether the awards were made but bureau sources have said that such bonuses have been given to compensate for the risks of carrying out such burglaries and that, when given, they usually amounted to several hundred dollars.

Former senior FBI officials have said that specially trained squads of agents, carrying no bureau identification and prepared to "take a fall" if discovered by the police and arrested, were used to enter the premises of political groups to photograph or steal documents that could not be legally obtained with a search warrant.

According to the incentive recommendation, "extremely valuable information" was obtained by this method from the Socialist Workers' offices, "including considerable information regarding the national membership, financial structure and activities." Information obtained from the Socialist Workers' offices concerned the party's "national plans" and "its methods and overall functioning," the report said.

The party, a Trotskyist organization, has about 1,700 members, according to its officers.

## Agnew Remarks On Jews Wrong, Ford Asserts

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—President Ford says former Vice-President Spiro Agnew's recent remarks about Jews "are wrong, both substantively and morally, and they struck me as an unsavory footnote to a chapter in our history that would best remain closed."

The White House made public a June 28 letter from Mr. Ford to Seymour Graubard of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The ADL said that Mr. Graubard had asked about Agnew's remarks about Jews in his novel, "The Canfield Decision," and in interviews about the book.

The ADL said that Agnew's remarks maligned Israel, Zionists and U.S. Jews. It accused him of expressing "Anti-Semitic canards."

In the novel, Agnew refers to Jewish cabals and Zionist lobbies. He said in interviews promoting the book last month that neither he nor the novel is anti-Semitic. But Agnew also said that the U.S. press is unduly influenced by Zionist opinion and U.S. policy in the Middle East is less than evenhanded.

## 3 Seized at Pentagon For Bloodying Files

WASHINGTON, June 28 (Reuters).—Three protesters against U.S. nuclear arms have been arrested after pouring a bottle of human blood over the files of a senior Defense Department official, the Pentagon said last week-end. It estimated damages at nearly \$4,800.

The three, arrested Friday during a guided tour for visitors, are Elizabeth Barrigan, a former Roman Catholic nun; Lee Griffith and Edward Clark. If convicted on charges of helping to destroy government property, they could be sentenced to a prison term of up to 10 years, a fine of \$10,000 or both.

## Cover-Up by Two Governments Alleged

# N.Y. Man's Death in Chile Is Probed by Family

By Lewis H. Dignid

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—When a 31-year-old U.S. filmmaker disappeared and later was found dead in the aftermath of the 1973 Chilean coup, no one in authority could—or would—say why.

But the New York family of Charles Horman began a long search for information and, along with recent related developments, its probe has brought the case to a climax.

At the least, it is now clear that the U.S. and Chilean governments knew a great deal about Mr. Horman's fate at the time they were telling his family that they knew nothing. "That was during the full month when he was 'missing,'" when the father went to the Santiago soccer stadium, into which hundreds of prisoners had been herded, and called for his son to come forward.

"This is your father," he shouted over the bullhorn. "You have nothing to fear."

But the son had been dead since the day after he was seized by a uniformed patrol. There is evidence that Chilean authorities knew this. Now, evidence is accumulating that the U.S. government did, too, and that perhaps it played a role in his death.

"U.S. Fingered Him"

The father, Edmund Horman, 70, a businessman, said: "Considering the information I have seen and heard, the only conclusion I can draw is that the United States fingered him."

What has grown into Mr. Horman's case is a proceeding against the State Department is gathering supporters. When a former Chilean intelligence agent declared recently that he was present when a Chilean general ordered Charles Horman killed "because he knew too much," several U.S. congressmen demanded a new investigation.

On Sept. 11, 1973, the day of the coup that toppled President Salvador Allende, Mr. Horman was in the Chilean capital, Santiago. He was a U.S. visitor, Chile's seaside resort of Vina del Mar.

The coup began in the neighboring port of Valparaiso. The coastal area was under tight military control and road travel was halted. Mr. Horman and Terry Simon of New York were forced to spend four days at the Miramar Hotel.

Mr. Horman's wife, Joyce, had passed up the trip and was at home in Santiago.

At the Miramar, Mr. Horman and Mr. Simon met several other stranded U.S. citizens. They received most of the coup news from U.S. Marine Lt. Col. P.J. Ryan, head of the five-man U.S. Liaison Group in Valparaiso. Mr. Simon quotes Col. Ryan as describing mass arrests then going on in the capital as "search-and-destroy" missions of the type conducted in Vietnam.

Others Happy

The other Americans' happiness over the coup dismayed Mr. Horman and Mr. Simon, who were enthusiastic supporters of Allende. They were further disconcerted when a Ryan friend, Arthur Creter, who described himself as a retired naval engineer based in Panama, told them: "We came down to do a job and it's done."

The incident is important for two reasons:

First, Mr. Horman and Mr. Simon, too, the remark, along with others, to indicate a U.S. role in the coup. On return to Santiago they passed it on to U.S. journalists, who reported it in the same vein.

Second, U.S. Embassy officials, denying the implication absolutely, later used the allegedly false report to question the reliability and motives of Mr. Horman and Mr. Simon.

However, U.S. Navy Capt. Ray Davis eventually verified—in a document the Horman family obtained under the Freedom of Information Act—that Mr. Creter did make the quoted statement to the two men.

The Navy document said the job that Mr. Creter did was related to the repair of fire extinguishers on U.S. surplus ships sold to Chile and his presence at the time of the coup was a coincidence.

No direct U.S. role in the coup has ever been proven, despite later revelations of U.S. assistance to Allende's foes.

On Sept. 15, Mr. Horman and Mr. Simon rode back to Santiago with Capt. Davis, head of the U.S. military advisory group in Chile. The naval mission had already helped them by radioing the parents of both, via Panama, that they were alive and well.

Left at Embassy  
Capt. Davis dropped them at the embassy in Santiago, Mr. Simon and Mr. Horman

returned to the Hormans' rented house on the edge of central Santiago, burned some Marxist literature by then known to be a target of search squads, and decided that they should leave Chile as soon as possible.

Joyce Horman remembers seeking and destroying notes for a study that her husband had been preparing, but she feels that some she missed may have led someone to conclude that he "knew too much" or simply was an undesirable because of his pro-Allende sentiments.

On Monday, Sept. 17, a uniformed patrol that the neighbors took to be army troops stopped near Mr. Horman's house, asked a merchant some unrelated questions, entered the Horman house and later was seen taking him away.

A witness said she followed the truck to the soccer stadium.

Two Horman friends said they received calls that day from Chilean military intelligence asking them to explain why their names were in Mr. Horman's possession.

These calls were a clear indication that Mr. Horman was in the hands of the military and not, as Chile consistently contended, under the hands of "the law." Mrs. Horman states that she informed the consulate of the calls. One recipient of the calls did also. The consul later denied receiving the information, the Hormans' records show.

Tense Meetings

Joyce Horman then had a series of increasingly tense and rambling meetings with U.S. officials, and they were joined on Oct. 5 by Edmund Horman, who flew down from New York.

The Hormans found most of the officials uncooperative, ill-disposed to act, evasive and on occasion untruthful and rude.

Looking back, the Hormans say they are convinced that they were witnessing a cover-up. From Ambassador Nathaniel Davis to Consul Frederick Purdy, there seemed to be a disbelief that the generals who threw out Allende could also harm a U.S. citizen or that, if he was harmed, he must have provoked it. A favored conjecture was that the missing man was in hiding.

Despite his admiration for Allende, the filmmaker was no far-out revolutionary. He went to Phillips Exeter Academy and was magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa in English at Harvard. He fulfilled his military obligation with six years of weekend duty in the Air National Guard while he worked as a writer, editor and filmmaker.

One of his films was about the use of napalm. He participated in civil rights and anti-Vietnam demonstrations.

In 1973, Joyce and Charles Horman moved to Chile after being attracted by Allende's program.

No File on Him

In Joyce and Edmund Horman's sessions at the embassy, officials insisted they had no prior record on the missing man. He had not registered at the consulate, as U.S. citizens abroad are advised to do.

As for CIA surveillance, the father quotes Ambassador Davis as assuring him that there was no such activity in Chile. But an official close to the case recently acknowledged that the

CIA had considerable information on Mr. Horman.

By Oct. 1, 13 days after the arrest, embassy officials had interviewed witnesses and submitted a report fully agreeing with the family's account of the seizure of Mr. Horman.

But no evidence appears of any determined effort to have Chile justify its denial that troops were involved, although the U.S. Embassy report was a clear indication that troops did seize Mr. Horman.

Since a witness had said Mr. Horman was taken to the stadium and since thousands of other prisoners had been, his wife pleaded with the embassy to check there. Consul Purdy said that would be useless because the name was not on the computer printout list of prisoners.

She Weeps

At a meeting with the ambassador, she asked to be accompanied there. She says that Mr. Davis asked what she would do, "Look under the benches?" When he told her to be patient, she wept and said she had been.

The consulate's performance in the case later resulted in a General Accounting Office investigation that found other legations notably more effective in protecting their nationals.

On at least four occasions during the time when Mr. Horman was listed as missing, the father turned up clues to his son's fate but his efforts and those of Capt. Davis, who had been assigned to the case, achieved nothing.

Recent interviews make it clear that no later than the first week in October, a well-known, respected Chilean informed a leading embassy official that Mr. Horman was killed "on or before Sept. 20."

The embassy official has acknowledged receipt and reporting of the information, which included the allegation that those reaching the decision had a dossier on Mr. Horman that included information about his anti-Vietnam and civil-rights activity in the United States.

The embassy gave the Horman family no word on receipt of the Chilean report. The Chilean then gave the information to another embassy. A diplomat of that embassy told a member of the Ford Foundation office in Santiago as well as the U.S. Embassy. The Ford Foundation employee passed the report to the embassy, too, as well as to the father. It thus reached him approximately two weeks after the embassy was first informed.

Like that same day, Oct. 18, Consul Purdy informed the Hormans that the Chilean had found a body with fingerprints matching those of Charles Horman. The Chilean military confirmed the report to the father.

The elder Horman insists that Mr. Purdy and the Chilean officials both said that "records" until then mislaid—showed that his son was shot in the stadium Sept. 18 and buried, unidentified, in the wall of the national cemetery on Oct. 2.

Mr. Purdy insists that he repeated only what he was told, that Charles Horman's bullet-riddled body was found on the streets on Sept. 18. The official Chilean version is the same. Mr. Horman sticks to his version. The account of the Chilean who reported to an embassy officer early in October also had said

that the filmmaker died at the stadium.

Edmund Horman returned to New York. By then, civil liberties groups throughout the world were outraged by reports of brutalities in Chile. Complaints by U.S. congressmen multiplied.

Later cables from Ambassador Davis show that he suggested to Chile's leaders that their access to U.S. military assistance might be affected if the Horman case was not cleared up.

Memo From Regime

The Chilean government presented the embassy a memo on Oct. 30, 1973, saying: "Available information on both persons [Charles Horman and another missing American, Frank Teruggi] leads to the conclusion that they were involved in extreme-leftist movements in our country which they supported both materially and ideologically."

The memo said they had links to a group in the United States "to help extremists and political leaders of the former government" leave Chile.

The Horman family is convinced that the Chilean memo refers obliquely to a venture in which both men had collaborated, along with other young Americans. It was called the North American News Sources, an organization set up to translate and distribute in Santiago stories from U.S. newspapers that they felt were favorable to their point of view.

"We were the sources, here in New York," says Elizabeth Horman, the slain man's mother. "We would clip The New York Times and the Christian Science Monitor and mail a packet to Chile."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., has asked the State Department to seek safe passage to the United States for the former Chilean intelligence agent who spoke up recently on the case. The Chilean's most explosive charge: that a man he took to be a U.S. intelligence agent was present when the decision on Mr. Horman allegedly was made.

"This does not surprise me," the father said. "I am only surprised it was allowed to come out."

U.S. Woman Transferred  
BUENOS AIRES, June 28 (AP).—An American woman held for nearly two months on subversion charges has been transferred to a jail here, signaling impending deportation, the U.S. Embassy said today.

An embassy spokesman said Gwendolyn Mae Loken Lopez, 34, was transferred during the weekend from a Rosario military facility to the maximum-security prison of Villa Devoto in Buenos Aires.

The spokesman said the transfer indicated that Miss Lopez would be deported "sometime this week." She had been held in Rosario since her arrest April 30 while distributing leaflets of the Marxist Argentine Communist Revolutionary party on a bus.

Miss Lopez was the first American known to have been arrested in Argentina since the March 24 military coup. Another U.S. woman, Olga Talamante, was arrested under Mrs. Isabel Peron's presidency last November, sentenced for alleged guerrilla links and then deported after the coup while her sentence was under appeal.

## To Avert Potential Dangers S. Agency Issues Genetics-Research Rules

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The National Science Foundation, the agency that governs research and potentially hazardous research, issued rules today to govern the use of recombinant DNA technology by the National Institute of Health for distribution to scientists and to scientists and governments about the world.

Research in question has called one of the most extraordinary aspects of biological science. Some aspects of it, however, have been deemed so potentially dangerous to public health that scientists have adopted a curfew on some experiments.

Studies and experiments generally called recombinant DNA research. In these experiments, pieces of the genetic code (deoxyribonucleic acid) from different species are joined together and transplanted into cells with this kind of genetic code. The result is a new organism, one that can be grown in a laboratory.

Initially, a living organism is a bacterium could be made to produce and capabilities it has in nature.

Scientists have suggested that search might revolutionize the production of and the understanding of baffling diseases. Recombinant DNA experiments might allow, however, those on the verge of more deadly and to control than any in nature.

Donald Fredrickson, director of the NIH, said that news last week that it was to imagine situations in all manner of potential from recombinant DNA at that present it was able to estimate the probability of its occurring, if there was any possibility at all.

NIH guidelines supplant a ratorium established by scientists themselves about 15 ago and interim recommendations for such research in February of last year of scientists in California.

ists from around the ben gathered at the Asilomar Conference Center in Pacific, Calif., and in an unmet move agreed that DNA experiments should be performed now and others be carried out only under conditions.

assumed responsibility for the Asilomar recommendations into detailed guidelines.

University of Michigan allowed recombinant DNA in Ann Arbor. The which acted after heated between critics and proponents specified that the experiments conducted under strict

## Doctors' Group In U.S. Warned On State Role

DALLAS, June 28 (AP).—The American Medical Association has opened its convention here with a warning by its president, Dr. Max Parrott, against "governmental medicine."

Attendance at the five-day meeting, which opened yesterday, was down to an estimated 4,000 physicians and 4,000 guests and exhibitors. In 1965, a year before the AMA was defeated in its battle against Medicare, the annual meeting in New York City attracted more than 24,000 physicians and 40,000 guests and exhibitors.

The 256-member House of Delegates is to consider during the five-day convention more than 130 resolutions dealing with a wide range of medical, social, economic and political issues. One resolution calls on doctors to oppose TV violence as "a risk factor threatening the health and welfare of young Americans" and another opposes legislative interference with the exercise of medical judgment and the so-called "death with dignity" controversy.

## Nine Cement Dealers Expelled From Tehran

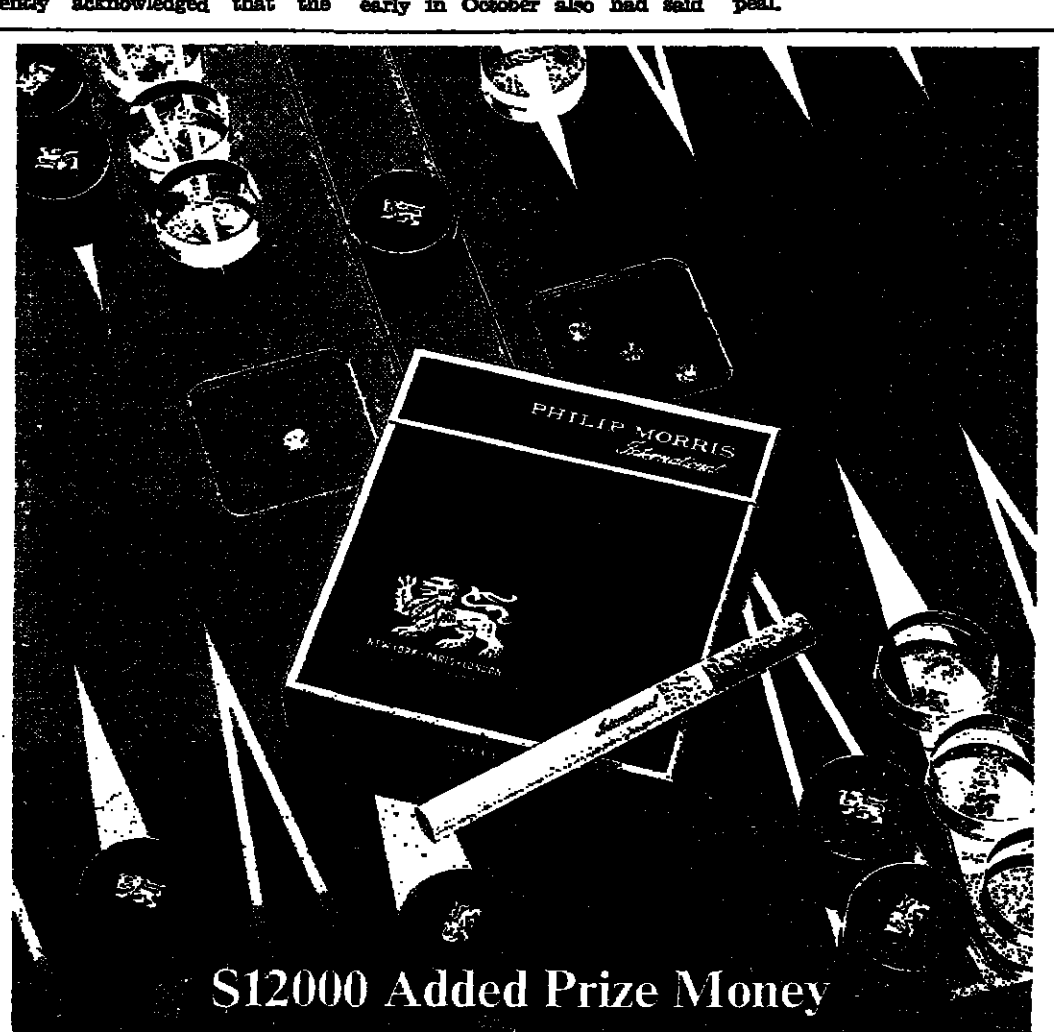
TEHRAN, June 28 (UPI).—The National Security Committee yesterday banished nine cement dealers from Tehran and other major Iranian cities and sent them to live in small villages.

The committee said that the nine had been found guilty of corruption and black marketing. The committee was set up by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi last year during his campaign against crime and corruption in Iran.

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## Portugal Elects a President

The Portuguese have followed their parliamentary elections with the selection of a president in good order and with promising results. After a half-century of authoritarian rule, it was certainly not easy to adapt to democratic devices; it can be argued that the period of direct military rule—although it did at one time pose the threat of imposing a Communist dictatorship upon the country—allowed a party system to be created, and to attain sufficient strength in public support to elect a moderate leader for the rough road ahead.

Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, 41, is not a man of personal fire and charisma. But he does have the backing of the three most important non-Communist parties and he is dedicated to "law and order." This last phrase is one which can cover a multitude of political sins, but it also expresses a condition that is essential for establishing a government based on popular votes.

Such a government must, of course, build its own base. Portugal is unhappy, economically, and the government must assuage this unhappiness—largely the result of a

lengthy and often strained political hiatus, coupled with the effects of the dissolution of most of the Portuguese overseas empire. It would appear that the Communists of Portugal, unlike those of Italy, failed to capitalize on public discontents. This has been left to a maverick leader, Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who injected a strong dash of personality as well as of radicalism into the campaign, and who won twice as many votes as the Communists, even though he obtained less than a fifth of those won by Gen. Eanes.

After all the problems confronting the new President and whatever cabinet he is able to bring together are recognized—and these must include the fact that the military will be peering over his shoulder in the form of the Council of the Revolution—it remains true that the Portuguese voters have again demonstrated their capacity for responsible democratic choice, despite the years when such a choice was denied them and the tensions that followed the outbreak of revolution. It is a good omen for Portugal and Europe.



## On Controlling the Advertising of Baby Food

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Last November this interview with a Canadian pediatrician, Dr. Elizabeth Hillman, who is on the staff of the Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi, was broadcast on West German radio stations.

A short while ago, perhaps two months, the Nestlé's representatives came to visit us at the hospital to ask if we had any opinion about the Nestlé's advertisement (a British aid charity) publication which had been translated in Switzerland and titled: "Nestlé Kills Babies." They really wanted us to say that the Nestlé Co. did not kill babies, and we discussed this at length with them and were not able to say of course that Nestlé either does kill or does not kill. Statistically speaking, but to illustrate the point I mentioned to these two gentlemen that there was a child over in our emergency ward at the present time who was very near to being dead, because the mother was bottle-feeding with the Nestlé's product (Lactogen, a milk preparation), and for interest I asked whether they would like to see the baby. I took the two representatives over into our emergency ward and as we walked in the door the baby collapsed and died. I had to leave these two nonmedical gentlemen for a moment leaving against the wall for a while and help with the resuscitation procedure. It was unsuccessful. And after the baby was pronounced dead we all of us watched the mother turn away from the dead baby and put the can of Nestlé's milk in her bag, before she left the ward. I apologized then to the two men, because as non-medical people it was a pretty shocking experience to see a baby die and an unsuccesful resuscitation. But I had really meant to illustrate a very ill child, probably due to bottle-feeding. In a sense though it was a vivid demonstration of what bottle-feeding can do: because this mother was perfectly capable of breast-feeding. They walked out of that room, very pale, shaken and quiet and there was no need to say anything more, and that ended their interview at that particular time.

The newspapers are full of speculation and suggestions on appropriate companions for the President, Reagan and Carter on the journey down the campaign trail. But no one has yet mentioned the logical chances for these three men to make, perhaps because they are so implausible.

Jimmy Carter, for example, needs a Washington running mate who will not spoil his anti-Washington campaign. That sounds impossible.

**No Law Broken**  
Nestlé, the giant Swiss multinational, which trades in chocolate and milk foods, last week won in a Bern court their charge of defamation against the publication "Nestlé Kills Babies." The judge decided that the Arbeitsgruppe Dritte Welt, which had published the study in Switzerland, was guilty of using a title suggesting some sort of criminal activity, whereas according to the statutes Nestlé had done nothing that broke the law.

Although the judge was probably right in a narrow judicial sense (clearly Nestlé doesn't have a policy of infanticide) to award the case to Nestlé, the arguments of the "baby killer" study are still worthy of consideration. An overdrawn title should not be allowed to obscure the fundamental issues raised in this publication. Indeed the judge himself took pains to point out that he was not exonerating Nestlé from the study's charge of unethical and immoral practices, and that Nestlé would be well advised to revise its advertising practices.

The "baby killer" pamphlet was an impressive job. It drew on a wide range of research. And it has received accolades and support from many of the world's leading pediatricians.

Briefly, it argues that the baby food companies, using high pressure promotion techniques, have misled poorly educated mothers in developing countries to renounce breast-feeding. Instead they are won over to bottle-feeding, their babies using milk preparations. Because the mothers are often illiterate or semi-illiterate, they don't follow the manufacturer's detailed instructions. So bottles go unsterilized or the powder is over-diluted. The mortality statistics tell the rest of the story—wherever bottle-feeding is introduced in unsophisticated communities, baby death-rates shoot up dramatically.

Nestlé, scrambling to find a foothold as the avalanche of critical evidence against them pours down, has taken a number of peculiar initiatives which threaten over the long run to backfire on them as painfully as the visit of their two representatives to the Nairobi hospital.

Dr. A. Furer, Nestlé's managing director, called a press conference last November to defend his company's right to sell Lactogen free of any restrictions: "No one has yet hit us on the idea of demanding that we be sold through doctors and dispensing chemists because hundreds and thousands of people get drunk on it, cause fatal accidents or take the risk of a cirrhosis which may endanger their lives. No one has called for a ban on automobile advertising, despite the fact that many drivers are incapable of driving properly." Dr. Furer seems unaware that in many countries wine cannot be bought by children under 18 or that a driving examination is required before one takes to the road.

A letter was sent to a West German television station. It was written by a Swiss doctor. It reads: "Your program today on Nestlé was really the limit of planned malicious distortion of facts in the service of schizoid 'progressives'... If today those 'liberated' illiterate nigger go-

vernments (in German: Niggerregierungen) fool with Nestlé's milk constant, has kept infant mortality rates higher than they otherwise would have been. There can be no doubt it has.

Although the court case is lost, the battle against malpractice by Nestlé and other baby food manufacturers must go on. What cannot be won in a courtroom can certainly be won in the political arena—long as governments are prepared to spend the time of day examining the evidence available to them.

It is pitiful to record that, in spite of all the publicity and debate this case has generated, only three developing countries and one developed nation have taken steps to limit baby food advertising: Pakistan, Guinea-Bissau, Papua New Guinea and Sweden. Yet no other member country of the World Health Organisation was against a resolution introduced by Britain at its Assembly in May, 1974, which recommended control of misleading advertising of baby food and reaffirmed the prime importance of breast-feeding.

Are governments so out of touch with their women and children that they just don't care?

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One hopes it would be nothing more. Yet Nestlé submitted this letter as part of its deposition with the Bern court that heard the case.

A scientific paper, meant to be the definitive rebuttal of all the critics, was written by the assistant manager of Nestlé's Department of Infant and Dietetic Products, Dr. H.R. Miller, and published with great fanfare. It argues: "The most frequently quoted example (against Nestlé) is that of Chile, where a recent study is said to have shown that infant mortality was three times higher among bottle-fed infants than among breast-fed infants."

If these assertions are correct, infant mortality in Chile would have had to increase considerably. In fact, this is not true. Infant mortality in Chile has fallen regularly. Of course infant mortality has fallen thanks to the introduction of vaccines, better sanitation, more hospitals, etc. That, Dr. Miller, is not the point.

The new unity of the Democrats that for Jimmy Carter to arrange that Abe Ribicoff's name be placed before the convention for vice-president by George McGovern and seconded by Dick Daley?

If Reagan is successful in Kansas City, he will need a running mate from the vanquished Ford camp in order to achieve a degree of party unity. The difficulty is that Reagan will not pick a pussy-footing peddler of détente, and that doesn't leave him many choices from the other side.

But he only needs one, and that one is—Donald Rumsfeld. What could please Mr. Ford more than to see his own protégé elevated to the vice-presidency? Some would say Reagan owes a considerable debt to Rumsfeld. Were it not for the advice Rumsfeld gave Mr. Ford during his tenure as the White House chief of staff, Reagan might not have found the President so vulnerable to challenge.

But I would prefer to emphasize the positive—the youth and vigor Rumsfeld would bring to the ticket and his wide popularity among his former colleagues in Congress, who now have some difficulty seeing Reagan as a big plus to their campaign. By choosing the secretary of defense as his running mate, Reagan would be underlining for the Kremlin his determination that the United States will be No. 1 in subs and missiles.

A further thought: Rumsfeld and Reagan are both natives of Illinois which, for this Illinois native, is the definition of a balanced ticket. And while Rumsfeld himself may not have had this particular ticket in mind, he has spent the last five years preparing to run for vice-president, and Reagan will serve as his vehicle as well as the next man.

That leaves us only with the problem of President Ford's running mate, should he finally prevail. But what a problem! The conservative mob in Kansas City must be reconciled to the defeat of Reagan; that rules out a liberal. But to combat Carter, Mr. Ford desperately needs someone who can help him in the Northern industrial states; no Southern strategy makes sense for him. He will take a tremendous leap of the imagination to find such a man, but there is one—Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Yes, of course, he is a Democrat, but he served loyally as an ambassador for Mr. Ford and a counselor for Richard Nixon. The right-wingers in the GOP can possibly complain about Moynihan, the scourge of the United States, the pre-eminent antagonist of the infamous Henry Kissinger. And imagine Moynihan on the stump—ridiculing Carter's politics with his savage Irish wit; flustering the ethnics at the steer roasts in Cleveland; inventing heroic attributes for Mr. Ford, as he did this spring for George Jackson, broadening the Republican base every time he opened his big mouth.

Think of it, fans. Jimmy and Abe. Rumsfeld and Rummy. Jerry and Pat. If you think that's far out, wait until you see what you really get.

Let's analyze this "maybe" bit. In the first week deal Nixon added to the price of bread and to American taxpayer debt, Secretary of Agriculture Butz was not even in the picture.

Another of Henry's brilliant diplomatic coups. How did the Russians cooperate for obtaining the grain they so badly needed? With a Communist take-over of Angola. Recently, through the good offices of Sweden, Henry learned that 1,500 Cuban troops were to be withdrawn from Angola, the take-over of which must not be repeated elsewhere or Henry will have a fit and chew on his Nobel Peace Prize medal. The media then announces that the dependents of Cuban mercenaries in Angola are on their way to join their husbands liberators.

Heidelberg. JOHN REED.

## Can There Be Too Much Democracy?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—For as Richardson Love has received from Elliot and his thought and modulated vision are his virtues, and of his new book, "The Great Balance."

Richardson believes "mass" issues have been superseded "process" issues that threaten individual dignity "in the midst of forces threatening submerge us." Such "process" issues are not new—"no less without representation" expressed one. But the pace and a plexity of modern life make increasingly important "relationships between self and the ability to exert some control over the forces that at our lives."

Richardson frames the question as a political philosophy should: "What kind of society should U.S. institutions create? His answer is: Self-respecting citizens. And his plausible premise (depressing to me, but to him) is that there is a relation between individual esteem and the scale of the environment."

The author attributes "complexity explosion" to "multiplier effect" of the "new surge of marriages, new housing, new urbanization, and urbanization." He expects this formula: Complexity equals a relation: growth multiplied by rate of concentration of population in urban areas multiplies the urban population's increase per capita consumption multiplied by the real annual increase disposable income.

As rough indices of "increased complexity," he also offers of "construction," miles of telephone wire and complete capacity of which have been "increased faster than GNP."

Richardson worked in Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1968, years before becoming its secretary. In those 12 intervening years, the number of HWY-1 grams tripled to nearly 300, 1976, 40 congressional subcommittees were authorizing grants for HWY.

While he was secretary, Congress enacted 10 laws authorizing HWY to do what it already authorized to do and (in some instances) doing things Congress had previously prohibited that does not know what is doing.

The fact is that there are things technology cannot achieve. "One is an increase in the number of hours in the day, other is a speedup in the rate of oral communication, so... the burgeoning complexity of modern society continue to press down upon."

To combat the "submergence of the individual," we must "efface some speed and efficiency in social processes in favor of 'citizen participation in collective decisions.' Otherwise, democracy will be an 'intermittent and perfunctory exercise.'"

Richardson, who has been called a "little person," "little towns," but little platitudes be both democratic and groanable, as Sinclair Lewis stated in "Main Street." Lewis' fictional George Frazar, Minn., a little platoon in which no would willingly enlist. The soldier platoon (like the 19th century villages of Puritan England—Salem, Mass., for example), the easier it becomes an oppressive majority to dominate it.

Richardson hopes the U.S. States will find what Will James called the "moral equivalent of war"—a social challenge that evokes a communitarian response. He cites the Code of conduct proclaimed on the Mayan: "We must be knit together in this world as one man."

But Americans have a dash of Davy Crockett in a soul, and resist being "knit together." Americans can longer do as Crockett did, fighting on when he saw smoke a neighbor's chimney. But still there that good fences make good neighbors. And the moralization—which means politicization of everything to neighborhoods and groups, leaves no place for "social fences" that protect private life. Surely democracy should be an intermittent orrence in our lives. Unless recognize that there can be much democracy, we will be entangled in a web of political and social controls no less some for being the product popular sovereignty.

## Human Rights, Chilean Wrongs

The U.S. performance on human rights at the Organization of American States assembly in Santiago served chiefly to underline the distance the United States still has to go in this critical policy area. For here was the secretary at state taking measured jabs at the human rights abuses of a regime—Chile—which his own policy had helped bring into power three years ago and which the United States has since sustained with major aid. The Pinochet regime's human rights violations, Mr. Kissinger said, have "impairing" U.S.-Chilean relations; he neglected to mention that the actual "impairing" has been done, over his stout resistance, by the Congress, which has banned further weapons shipments to Chile. He had scarcely left Santiago, moreover, when the State Department, trying to beat the deadline for putting new arms into the pipeline, rushed through an extra \$9-million sales commitment; \$113 million worth was already in the pipeline. The Pinochet regime faces no foreign threat; for it, arms serve only its internal power and pride.

For all that, the U.S. performance at Santiago cannot be dismissed. For certainly it is better that Mr. Kissinger act positively on human rights, even if he thereby tempts the charge of inconsistency, than that he act in a way consistent with his own bare record of the past. He did see the occasion of the OAS assembly to squeeze the Pinochet regime. The regime, to win the privilege of hosting the assembly, did have to respond. For instance, President Pinochet had to permit publication in his controlled press of an OAS Human Rights Commission report detailing his regime's "arbitrary jailings, persecution, and tortures." He had to admit an expanded foreign press corps; The Post's correspondent, Joanne Omang, even managed to visit the Tres Alamos political prison, where she heard first-person accounts from

women inmates of their rape and torture (IHT, June 24). It is worth a great deal to force Chilean gangsterism out from behind closed doors.

The pronouncements and publicity attending a major international meeting are not always on the same track, however, as the quiet conduct of daily policy. Recently a particularly troubling report of daily U.S. policy regarding Chile came to light. It concerns Charles Horman, one of two Americans known to have died when now-President Pinochet ousted the elected Allende government in 1973. It now appears that U.S. diplomats withheld from Mr. Horman's family crucial information about the circumstances of his death. A former Chilean intelligence officer has stated that, while at a meeting of Chilean military authorities, he heard Mr. Horman ordered killed as a suspected leftist; present at the meeting, the ex-officer says, was someone he took to be a representative of U.S. intelligence. Several congressmen are pressing for an investigation of the Horman affair. Why does not Mr. Kissinger, as an earnest of his commitment to human rights in Chile, make public all of his department's pertinent information on the case?

No realistic person pretends that the United States has the capacity to correct every human rights wrong in Chile, or in other Latin countries which enjoy official American favor. But surely the United States has a special responsibility, in a part of the world of special interest to it, to put—and keep—itsself on the right side, the side of human rights, of democracy, of social renewal. There is something terribly wrong when Americans, confronted by clearly contradictory actions and policy pronouncements, must ask themselves which side their own government is on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Imponderables for Italy

Italy's prospects of successfully coping with its colossal economic problems while preserving its 30-year-old democratic system now depend largely on two factors:

1) The capacity of the Christian Democratic party for harnessing the country's immense human resources, and

2) The willingness of the second-place Communists to make a positive contribution to the recovery process rather than obstructing or sabotaging it.

In any serious effort to turn around the inflation-ridden economy, the Christian Democratic party at times will require the neutrality of the Communists and perhaps even their active support. Because of election losses by the Socialists and other smaller democratic parties, this dependence on Communist benevolence will surely be greater in the aftermath of the recent election than it has been at any time during the last several years.

Such dependence will be precarious for a government with an uncertain parliamentary majority. But it probably is the least hazardous political way for Italy to travel in the near future. Badly needed economic and financial assistance from allied countries and international agencies is far more likely to materialize if the Communists remain outside the government—even a government that will be forced on occasion to rely on them.

The willingness of the Communists to cooperate with the Christian Democrats after an acrimonious campaign in which the

Christian Democratic party revived "Red scare" tactics with a vengeance is one of Italy's major imponderables. But the Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, may actually prefer at this stage to provide occasional help from the sidelines to joining a multiparty government of national unity that he proposed during the campaign.

Such informal assistance would enable Berlinguer to escape direct responsibility for difficult government actions while continuing to polish his image as a moderate Communist, independent of Moscow and willing to collaborate with the Christian Democrats for the national good.

Another main imponderable is what direction the Christian Democrats will take after regaining the ground they lost in the 1975 regional elections and finishing narrowly ahead of the Communists for yet another time. If the faction that imposed strident anti-Communism as the main theme of the election campaign should prevail, the Christian Democratic party can hardly expect even the minimum Communist cooperation. But wiser heads in the party leadership know that deadlock, stagnation and disintegration lie inevitably along that road.

If the elections confirmed the Christian Democrats as Italy's leading political force, certain to head any government for the predictable future, they also confirmed that the Communist tide is still flowing in Italy—a development of which any government must take account, a fact of life with which Italy's friends and allies must abide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 29, 1901

June 29, 1926

LONDON.—"England wants a strong steel tip to its lance and that must be composed of its regular troops," said Lord Wolseley in the House of Lords yesterday. "One of the lessons of the Boer War was that the army was too small. There are two ways to raise a proper army, one by compulsory service and the other by offering the men more money. If we raise their salaries, we'll get the men we need," he said.

NEW YORK.—New York began the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the independence of the United States today simultaneously with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the death of Thomas Jefferson. The principal exercises of the day were held at City Hall where Mayor J.J. Walker pressed a button that started the tower bell to ring, followed by the ringing of all church and school bells in the city.











**Indona  
Invicted of  
Bank Fraud  
Holds Down  
Year Sentence**

AN, June 28 (AP-DJ).—Indona, the Italian banker now living in New York, was found guilty of 25 counts of bank fraud and conspiracy to defraud and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Indona, held in the absence of a trial, took place at the penal division of the court. It was based on the testimony of the Italian banker, who was found guilty of 25 counts of bank fraud and conspiracy to defraud and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

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**7 Banks Said to Dominate Wall St.**

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP-DJ).—In 1975, the trust department of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. bought 31 per cent of all shares of Inco Ltd. sold in that year. Morgan, whose trust department's pool of common stocks constitutes by far the largest such holding in the nation, also accounted for net purchases of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. stock amounting to 38.5 per cent of the year's selling in those stocks.

The bank's 1975 purchases of Crown Zellerbach Corp. shares constituted 22.5 per cent of sales of that stock, and the purchases of shares of another major bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., amounted to 24 per cent of sales of that stock in 1975.

These statistics are from a recent analysis by Roy Schotland, professor of law at Georgetown University, who believes that Morgan and other major banks are the dominant factor in the stock market. He asserted that there were six stocks in which Morgan's buying or selling accounted for over 25 per cent of total trading. In 26 stocks, Morgan's trading accounted for over 10 per cent of the total and in 54 stocks Morgan did at least 5 per cent of the trading.

Prof. Schotland's analysis notes that while Morgan spreads trading as much as possible, its activities constitute a formidable factor in the trading of such important stocks as IBM, Eastman Kodak Co. and Xerox Corp. Morgan sold IBM on all but 12 trading days in 1975, Prof. Schotland said, and sold Eastman Kodak on all but 17 and Xerox on all but 18.

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stock market by virtue of the massive size of their holdings.

In addition to Morgan, the banks, in order of size, are Citicorp, Bankers Trust Co., Chase Manhattan Bank, Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, United States Trust Co. and Manufacturers Hanover. They managed an "immense" \$85 billion in 1974, the latest year for which figures are available. That is "just over 25 per cent" of the total assets managed by all 3,599 trust departments in the nation, Prof. Schotland added.

In 1974, Morgan managed \$15.4 billion in stocks. Assets under bank trust department management far exceed assets of all other institutional investors. The 3,599 trust departments managed \$171 billion in 1974. By comparison, the second-largest factor—the investment companies—managed only \$84 billion; life insurance companies, third-ranked, managed \$22 billion, and foundations were next, with \$18 billion.

Prof. Schotland believes "domination" by Morgan and the other leading banks threatens the soundness of stock market pricing, the safety of investors' portfolios—especially pension fund portfolios "in which public interest is acute"—the independent judgment of operating corporations' managements and public confidence.

He believes the threat is increasing in that the biggest factor in the growth of the stock market is new dollars from pension fund accounts, which are largely managed by the largest trust departments. Prof. Schotland believes that the "surest solution" to the problem would be to limit holdings of any one trust department to 5 per cent of the outstanding shares of any single large corporation.

He said this would lead to further diversification by the trust departments and would benefit corporations whose shares are now neglected. He thinks there would also be a "gradual spread" of trust assets to a greater number of banks and other investment managers.

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**U.S. Trade Shows a Surplus in May**

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP-DJ).

The U.S. foreign trade accounts showed a surplus last month for the first time this year on the strength of record exports and an apparently temporary, sharp drop in oil imports, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said exports exceeded imports by \$386.6 million in May. That was the first surplus since last December, and contrasted to a \$202.1-million deficit in April.

The trade accounts are now

\$670.8 million in deficit for the year, contrasted to a \$3.4-billion surplus over the same period last year. America developed a record \$11-billion foreign trade surplus in 1975.

The major factor in the May surplus was a 24-per-cent drop in the amount of oil imported into the United States. The 163.1 million barrels represented the lowest level of imports in 11 months.

But the shift seemed temporary. The American Petroleum Institute, which reports imports on a weekly basis, has said imports for the current month are running at record levels.

The Commerce Department gave no reason for the plunge in May, but oil imports generally can vary sharply from month to month as refineries and other users adjust their inventories.

Oil imports are climbing again now because of heavier gasoline consumption by American travelers during the summer and because of greater use by industry.

Oil imports for the year are 8.7 per cent ahead of the same period a year ago, despite the low import level in May.

Overall, the department reported, imports were off by 4.2 per cent in May after no change during the previous month. The drop was the sharpest since imports declined 8.7 per cent in May one year ago.

Exports, however, were up for

**Yen Appreciates,  
But Official Says  
Rate Appropriate**

LONDON, June 28 (AP-DJ).

The yen rose sharply to new highs for the year in European trading today as speculation continued that Japanese authorities might be persuaded to let yen appreciate without interference.

The dollar was quoted at 293.95 yen, the lowest level since July 1975 and down from 297.50 Friday.

A dealer said comments by President Ford at the summit meeting in Puerto Rico might have influenced today's sharp gain. Mr. Ford said that nations should renew their efforts to eliminate major imbalances in their payments positions.

Exchange Rate Appropriate  
TOKYO, June 28 (Reuters).—Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Momoto said today the present exchange rate of the floating yen is appropriate and denied that Japan is keeping its value down by artificial means.

He told a meeting of Japanese traders that rumors have circulated that Japan is resorting to artificial means to maintain the yen at a low level, while the nation's export performance should have raised the value of the currency.

The rise in Japan's exports is due to a temporary buildup of stocks in importing markets, especially the United States, reflecting the economic recovery in these countries, he said.

**Company Report**

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

	1976	1975
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue	\$72.7	\$62.9
Profit	10.4	9.3
Per Share	0.65	0.65
Year		
Revenue	1,421.3	1,303.9
Profit	49.5	39.9
Per Share	3.25	2.79

**P/E Ratio Error**

Because of a computer failure at the Associated Press Friday, there were errors in the price/earnings ratios in the New York and American Stock Exchange lists published in the NYT Monday.

**1,000-Level  
Holds Prices  
Down in N.Y.**

After Slight Gains

Early in Session

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP-DJ).—The New York Stock Market closed lower today abandoning moderate gains scored early in the session.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 2.46 to 997.38. It was ahead 2 points at its high for the session. Advancing issues outpaced declines by about 710 to 670.

Volume totaled 17.49 million shares compared with 17.83 million on Friday.

Brokers said the stock market continued to be unable to overcome the overhead supply of stocks around the 1,000 area. They attributed the early gaining attempt to a steady monetary course by the Federal Reserve and unchanged interest rates.

The Federal Reserve moved twice today to hold down the rate on key federal funds as it rose above the presumed Fed target area of 5 1/2 per cent.

Among weak spots were Continental Oil off 1 3/8 at 38 5/8, Xerox 1 3/8 to 59 1/2, Deere 2 1/8 to 69 1/2, Pittman 1 3/8 to 45 1/4, Boise Cascade 1 1/8 to 25 5/8, Philip Morris 1 1/8 to 35 3/4, and Zenith Radio 2 to 32.

Atlantic Richfield rose a point to 101 3/4 after directors approved a 3-for-1 stock split.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange were mixed, with losers topping gainers, 289 to 230. Turnover approximated 72,527 contracts, down from 85,437 contracts the previous session.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in light trading. The Amex index was off 0.14 at 104.82.

Grain futures advanced from 4 to 12 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade, but before the close heavy profit-taking cut the gains.

Soybean futures, up 12 cents early, closed at 4. Wheat rose 7 cents then fell back to 3, while gains of about 5 cents in corn and soybean meal were just about erased.

Soybean meal was mixed at the close, while oil gained about 25 points, or 1 1/4 cent a pound.

**U.S. Machine Tool Orders  
Gain but Growth Is Slow**

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP-DJ).

U.S. machine-tool orders continue a steady improvement, but the demand for these metal-working machines is gaining more slowly than many industry executives expected.

Orders for these machines that are used to shape most metal parts rose about 14 per cent in May to \$189 million, from April's \$148.6 million, according to the National Machine-Tool Builders' Association, an industry trade group. That topped the \$182.9 million of March and was the highest order total since the \$170.4 million in October 1974, according to association figures. In May 1975, machine-tool orders totaled \$101 million.

Nonetheless, the order level is far below a satisfactory rate, with some producers still getting orders at less than 50 per cent of their shipping capability. Producers continue to reduce their production, as order backlogs built up two years ago have been depleted.

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		Series 70 High Low	
	UnderArms 36b	92	104-9
	Unit Payble 75	93	256 274
1/2	Unit Payble 75	93	1124 124
1/2	US Banknote	108	712 736
1/2	US Sugar 3a	61	35-35
1/2	US Surgical Co	26	105 10-
1/2	US Truck 36a	26	1-1
	Unifco Co 66	35	1524 15
	Univ Foods 130	59	2-3 2044
	UnivTrust 14	57	3-2 15

University Patent	250	17%	13%
Upper Peninsula	1.72	98	16%
Upper Peninsula	21	100	10%

[illegible]

Kyocera Ceramic	225	25%	25%
MacMillBlo	27	20%	20%

[illegible]

44	N Cash	6995	337	8746	7712	\$

[illegible]

UWing	51.93	299	84%	82%	8
WUC	51.97	789	51%	50%	5
WestF	85.95	172	95%	95%	9

Whit C	5-292	254	964	94	9
Warmt	5-294	21	86	85	9
Xerox	685	589	181	775	18

## Treasury Bills

June	20	1976	5.40	5.40	5.40
July	15	1976	5.30	5.30	5.30
July	3	1976	5.33	5.33	5.33
July	15	1976	5.33	5.33	5.33
July	29	1976	5.34	5.34	5.34
July	25	1976	5.34	5.34	5.34
July	25	1976	5.34	5.34	5.34
Aug	5	1976	5.32	5.32	5.32
Aug	19	1976	5.32	5.32	5.32
Aug	24	1976	5.32	5.32	5.32
Aug	24	1976	5.32	5.32	5.32
Sept	5	1976	5.32	5.32	5.32
Sept	15	1976	5.32	5.32	5.32

Sept. 30	5.35	5.35
Oct. 7	5.43	5.37
Oct. 14	5.47	5.37

Oct. 19	...	5.50	5
Oct. 21	...	5.51	5
Oct. 23	...	5.54	5
Nov. 4	...	5.59	5
Nov. 11	...	5.61	5
Nov. 15	...	5.63	5
Nov. 18	...	5.65	5
Nov. 26	...	5.67	5
Dec. 2	...	5.70	5
Dec. 9	...	5.71	5

Dec. 33	1977	5.00	5.00
Jan. 11	1977	5.00	5.00

Month	Year	Rate	Rate
Feb.	8	5.33	2.1
Mar.	8	5.34	2.2
Apr.	8	5.37	2.3
May	8	5.40	2.4
May	31	5.44	2.5
Jun.	28	5.47	2.6

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European Markets

Table with 2 columns: Market (London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Zurich, etc.) and various financial data points including exchange rates and market indices.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (CORN, SOYBEANS, WHEAT, etc.) and Price (per bushel or ton).

Market Summaries

Table with 2 columns: Market (NYSE Most Active, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's, etc.) and Summary of market activity.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with 2 columns: Bond (Air France, Shell, etc.) and Price/Details.

Currency Rates

Table with 2 columns: Currency (Dollar, Pound, etc.) and Rate.

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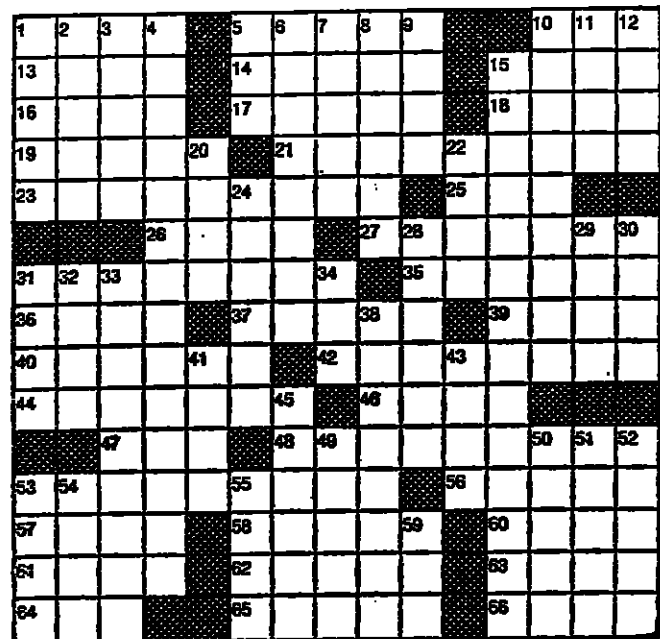
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<u>ACROSS</u>					
1	Kind of bake or broth	48	Drives dangerously	10	Ming and Hapsburg, e.g.
5	Dempsy opponent	53	Handy containers	11	Gem
10	Portuguese title	56	Political kind of fund	12	Speck
13	Miss Horne	57	Word of regret	15	Poorly-dressed one
14	Squash variety	58	Where antiques are often found	20	French town
15	Steno's slip	60	Miss Chase	22	— qua non
16	Berserk	61	Hole maker	24	Help a fund drive
17	French wine	62	Silk fabric	28	Mrs. Perón
18	Med. course	63	Dare, in France	29	Pastry item
19	Artists' subjects	64	Farm animal	30	Trees
21	Bennett's "Old —"	65	N.H. city	31	Hazard for a castle invader
22	Dog	66	Stool pigeon, in England	33	Stew
25	"Where —" at			33	One of the zones
26	Escutcheon décor, at times		<u>DOWN</u>	34	Graduate reward: Abbr.
27	Apartment area	1	Trolley sound	38	Anatole France, for one
31	Signaled	2	Tree animal	41	Friend
35	Soap opera	3	Battery part	43	Tires out
36	Cassini	4	Dive poorly	45	Niche occupant
37	Pancake of Southwest	5	Home group: Abbr.	49	Cave
39	Skin: Prefix	6	Room-service request	50	Oklahoma city
40	Draws a bead on	7	Sculptor of "The Kiss"	52	Star of "Jaws"
42	Worried get-togethers	8	Confirmed	53	Similar
46	Overthrows	9	"You're only young —"	54	Farm piece
46	Paper measure			55	Container
47	Building wing			59	Guevara



ALGAEVE	55	77	Clear	MADRID	55	77	Clear
AMSTERDAM	59	54	Clear	NELAN	56	79	Clear
ANKARA	24	15	Clear	ROMA	56	79	Cloudy
ANTWERP	59	78	Clear	MOSCOW	55	77	Clear
BEIJING	59	86	Clear	MUNICH	57	81	Clear
BELGRADE	31	75	Clear	NEW YORK	53	86	Clear
BELLEVILLE	51	81	Clear	NICE	53	83	Variable
BRUSSELS	31	88	Clear	OSLO	53	78	Clear
BUCHAREST	51	84	Unavailable	PARIS	54	85	Clear
BUDAPEST	51	84	Clear	PRAGUE	53	78	Clear
CASABLANCA	55	77	Clear	ROME	58	82	Clear
COPENHAGEN	54	65	Clear	SOFIA	53	73	Variable
COSTA DEL SOL	56	79	Clear	STOCKHOLM	53	78	Clear
DUBLIN	51	81	Clear	TEHRAN	35	85	Clear
EDINBURGH	31	70	Variable	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
FLORENCE	59	84	Clear	VIENNA	53	84	Clear
FRANKFURT	59	81	Clear	WARSAW	53	84	Clear
GENEVA	58	83	Clear	WASHINGTON	59	89	Sunny
HELSINKI	31	79	Cloudy	MURCH	57	81	Clear
HOT ANKUL	52	79	Clear				
LA PALMAS	52	73	Clear				
LISBON	37	81	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	58	88	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	58	73	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada  
 54 7600 GHz, ether at 1200 GHz)

[illegible]

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

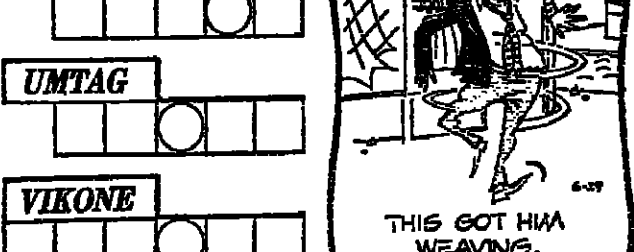
BIRER	BLAME	BOY
BARRELOF	MONKEYS	
AIN	CURIO	ARNE
LIGHTEN	VENEER	
ROES	FADE	
ALLEE	PAPA	TEA
BOXED	THE	COMPASS
ERIC	OUTER	ARTS
DOVE	TRESS	TEEN

was good therapy for  
wards and Stephen Citr  
had their cream and the  
ed it and re-entered res  
clearer heads. Whatever  
purpose the inn served,  
accelerate, in T. S. Eliot  
"the exhaustion of the  
ities." There is nothing

After the opening bid, North had visions of a club slam, and the one-heart overall was only a slight discouragement. He showed his spade suit, and announced values for game by cue-bidding hearts on the next round.

It was therefore safe to cash two high spades, just in case West had begun with a double-pass.

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40 Spins Reserved



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

It was therefore safe to cash two high spades, just in case West had begun with a double-pass.



# As Are Given Relief by Finley Players Return in Triumph

From Wire Dispatches  
AND, Calif., June 28—  
A's owner Charles Finley  
last night for his team.  
Finley, a man against three  
unsuccessfully had  
single out of the start.  
Boltz, Finley's brother, in  
a 5-3 triumph over  
Astros Twins.

Finley's action came minutes  
after A's players planned to  
go in what would have  
been a second strike in  
the history of baseball.  
Players were set to leave  
after learned Finley had  
for Rudi to be started in  
against Minnesota. Left-  
handed Blue now is the only  
three Finley tried to  
a 5-3 triumph over  
June 15 who has not rec-

played the entire game  
and was hitless in  
6 at bat. Finley con-  
firmed his ninth suc-  
cess in his first ap-  
pearance June 12.

I struck quickly, with  
in the first inning on  
Gene Tenace. Bando  
two runs with his 12th  
in the eighth.

minutes before the sched-  
ule of the game, a loud  
up inside the A's club-  
house, moments later, Fin-  
ley was issued.

I was named to the  
bench before the game,  
"I was named to the  
bench before the game,"

but I feel wonderful,  
I'm so tired of all the  
have been written the  
weeks. Enough's

enough. Chuck Tanner  
could feel the tension,  
a football team com-  
ing a huddle," he said.  
happy we played today,  
what I would have

been sold to the  
\$15 million, while

Defeats  
slovak 5  
ies' Trial

N. Canada, June 28  
handed Czechoslo-  
first loss in group A play  
Olympic qualifying  
tournament.

left both teams  
Yugoslavia, with 3-1  
sets and Poland  
men's group A stand-  
ing 2-0 records.

Major League Leaders

1976  
163 at-bats.

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163 at-bats.

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Fingers and Rudi had been pur-  
chased by the Boston Red Sox  
for \$15 million each.  
Kuhn voided the deal, then  
ordered Finley to use the three  
players. The owner, at first, re-  
fused.

Yankees 6, Brewers 2  
Yankees 6, Brewers 2

At New York, Mickey Rivers  
had three hits and scored three  
runs and Graig Nettles hit two  
homers and drove in five runs  
to lead the Yankees to a 10-2  
victory over Milwaukee for a  
sweep of their doubleheader.

Rivers, extending his hitting  
streak to 20 games—longest by a  
Yankee since 1942—angled home  
a run during a two-run seventh  
inning and capped a three-run  
in the eighth to spark the Yankees to a 6-2  
triumph in the opener.

The second game victory went  
to Dick Tidrow, 3-0, who made  
his first start since Sept. 20,  
1974.

The Yankees took a 2-0 lead  
in the first inning on singles by  
Carlos May and Chris Chambliss.  
After Mike Hegan homered for  
Mickey Rivers in the second, Nettles  
slammed his 10th homer in the  
third for a 3-1 Yankee lead.

Rivers scored following hits in  
the fourth and sixth, each time  
being driven in by May. Thurman  
Munson pinch-hit a two-run  
double to sew up the victory and  
Nettles clouted a three-run homer  
in the eighth to raise the margin  
to 10-2.

White Sox 6, Rangers 2  
At Arlington, Texas, rookie  
Kevin Bell slammed three hits,  
including a two-run homer, to  
boost Chicago to a 6-2 victory  
over the Rangers. Chicago broke  
up a scoreless battle in the fifth  
with four runs. Jack Brobauer  
walked to open the inning off  
starter and loser Nelson Briles.  
6-5, and Bell followed with a  
bunt single. Both runners moved  
up on a groundout and both scored  
on Buck Dent's single. Chet  
Lemon tripled home Dent and  
Nettles scored on a groundout by  
Pat Kelly.

Indians 6, Orioles 3  
Orioles 6, Indians 2

At Baltimore, Bob Grich dou-  
bled across one run and scored  
another and Andres Mora blasted  
his fifth home run as the Orioles  
salvaged a doubleheader split  
with Cleveland, 6-2, after losing  
the first game, 6-3. Left-hander  
Ross Grimsley 4-4, notched the  
victory with relief help from  
Tippy Martinez in the ninthcap  
despite Frank Robinson's 58th  
career home run. Cleveland's Pat  
Dobson earned his sixth straight  
victory with six innings of work  
in the first game as the Orioles'

French Navy  
Will Search  
For Tabarly

PARIS, June 28 (AP)—A  
French Navy aircraft, working  
out of Norfolk, Va., will start  
searching tomorrow morning  
for missing competitors in the  
transatlantic singlehanded  
yacht race, the navy chief of  
staff's office announced today.

It said the absence of news  
from Frenchman Eric Tabarly  
and dozens of others of the  
125 starters in the race, and  
the fact they are well over-  
due at the finish at Newport,  
R.I., justified the search. The  
Breguet Atlantic long-distance  
reconnaissance aircraft will  
cover the area from New-  
foundland to Newport.

Tabarly, France's leading  
long-distance yacht racer, solo  
or with a crew, is a French  
Navy officer.

Two Cyclists Tie  
In Stage of Tour

BORNEM, Belgium, June 28  
(UPI)—Hennie Kuiper of the  
Netherlands and Eric Lode of  
Switzerland today survived the  
punishment of a 258-kilometer  
ride in 37-degree temperature to  
tie for first place in the fourth  
stage of the Tour de France.

Kuiper endured the rigorous  
trial of the long ride from Le  
Gard, France, to here with 129  
other riders: he clocked 7 hours  
31 minutes 35 seconds.

Freddy Maertens of Belgium,  
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Rudy May, 5-4, was kayed in a  
three-run first inning.  
Royals 5, Angels 4

At Kansas City, John Mayberry  
hit a homer in the seventh  
inning and looped a bases-loaded  
single to center in the 11th in-  
ning to give the Royals a 5-4  
victory over California.

Dodgers 12, Giants 8

At Los Angeles, Elie Rodrigue  
and Maury Motz drove in  
runs in the fifth inning to break  
a 6-6 tie and lead the Dodgers  
to a 12-8 victory over San Fran-  
cisco. Singles by Rodriguez and  
Motz, who had his 100th career  
pinch-hit, followed one-out sin-  
gles by Ed Goodson and Bill Rus-  
sell and tagged winless Mike  
Caldwell, the Giants' third pit-  
cher, with his fifth loss.

Padres 3, Braves 2

At San Diego, Calif., Tito  
Puentes hit a single past third  
base with two out in the ninth  
inning to score Ted Kubiak from  
third and give the Padres a 3-2  
victory over Atlanta. Brent  
Strom went the distance to get  
his first victory in his last five  
starts and even his record at  
7-7 while Andy Messersmith,  
winner in his last five games,  
was the loser to put his mark  
at 7-6.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 2

At Philadelphia, catcher Bob  
Boone cracked his first major  
league grand slam to boost the  
Phillies to a 6-2 victory over  
St. Louis.

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AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION—Brewers' right-fielder Bernie Carbo competes with a fan for the ball at Yankee Stadium. The umpire ruled interference on the play and called the Yankees' Carlos May out...



...while the Mets' catcher, Jay Kleven, leans into stands of Wrigley Field but misses grabbing foul pop hit by Cubs' Bill Madlock in sixth inning. Umpire Dick Stello watches the action from up close.

Wade, Cawley, Navratilova Gain  
Evert Leads Advance of Top Seeds

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